Num. CLXXIX. AND January 8, 1790

Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, January 2, 1790 [Vol. IV.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER, and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Stone House, formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests, and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, brass or steel. Makes and Engraves Free Masons Medals, &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in the carefuleſt manner and diſpatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in payment for any of the above work.

THE subscriber and company having given their note to a certain Charles Lynch, payable on the 23d day of December 1771, for a quantity of flour which they purchased for Alexandor Ross, by his orders, he being at that time the king's commissary, amounting to thirty pounds, Pennsylvania currency, for the use of the British troops then stationed at Fort Pitt. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to take an assignment on said note, as I never received any value for it, and the said Lynch was paid the whole amount on the delivery of the flour at Redstone Old Fort, by the aforesaid Alexander Ross, and the note ought to have been given to him, but as he did not know his purchasers had given any note in behalf of him, paid the money in full when the flour was delivered as above mentioned.

JACOB BAUSMAN.

November 21st, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

A New Store.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened Store in the house formerly occupied by captain Alexander Fowler, in Second street, opposite Messrs. Turnbull and Marmie's, where they are supplied with a compleat assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, together with a large quantity of Groceries, all which they intend to sell for cash, whiskey, flour, &c.

They flatter themselves that from the opportunity they have had of laying in those goods on the best terms at Philadelphia, they can make those who honor them with their commands find their advantage in dealing with them.

HAYES & COLHOUN.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1789.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Last Notice.

Brownsville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not settled off their accounts with the subscriber as formerly advertised, must now blame themselves for the consequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmost to get the partnership accounts settled without delay, can no longer defer sueing those who neglect. He will yet take produce in payment at cash prices, from those who shall immediately settle and pay off without being sued, but intends to compel payment in cash from those who put him to that disagreeable necessity.

JAMES LANG.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1789.

JULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy ranaway,
From bed and board did flee and say,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small,
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

JOHN MARIE, of Pittsburgh, will sell on reasonable terms, one or two of the following LOTS, No. 451, 452, 199, 708, Dec, 4 1789.

AS the subscribers propose quitting this Country as soon as possible, they request all persons who have left Watches to be repaired, to take them away before the first day of next February.

They earnestly solicit all those indebted to them to discharge their respective balances before the first of January, as all outstanding debts after will be sued for.

The neat and commodious Shop, in which they have for some time worked, will be sold or rented on the lowest terms.

GREGG & BARKER.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 16, 1789.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as strays, viz

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one sorrel colt, rising 3 years old, neither docked or branded; one red roan mare, rising five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder B. and one black steer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requested to apply to the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Extract from an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Excise.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, every distiller of spiritous liquors, before he proceed to distill any further quantity, shall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of excise for the city or county respectively, or his deputy, wherein such distiller shall reside, an account of all such stills, with the number of gallons which they do severally contain, and shall be accountable to such collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at one time and to one person, and shall enter the same and pay the excise thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithstanding.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, October 20.

AN express arrived at the Imperial ambassadors last night, with the important news of the surrender of Belgrade.

It is also reported that sixty thousand Prussian troops have entered Brabant, in support of the insurgents, and that the Dutch are marching, with all possible expedition, to possess themselves of the barrier towns.

A correſpondent ſays that by hints he has received from Bruſſels, the emperor may bid adieu to that fine country.

M. Maton de la Varenne, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, has publiſhed an exact copy of a paper, found by him in the Baſtile, the day after it was taken: Theſe are the contents:

"Copy of a letter, written by me, Duſſault, a priſoner in the Baſtile, on the 1ſt of December, 1642, to cardinal Richlieu, dangerouſly ill.

"There is a time, my lord, when a man ceaſes to be cruel and unjuſt, and it is when his approaching diſſolution forces him to deſcend into the gloomy receſſes of his conſcience, to weep for the troubles, ſorrows and misfortunes, he has cauſed to his fellow creatures; for now you muſt be ſenſible of what you never would be perſuaded of, that the ſupreme and excellent Creator from above has made us all after the ſame model, and that his intention was, that men, ſhould not be diſtinguiſhed from one another, but by their virtues. You know, my lord, that for theſe eleven years paſt, you made me ſuffer a thouſand deaths in the Baſtile, where even felons, and the moſt unloyal of his majeſty's ſubjects, would deſerve pity and compaſſion: Much more I then my lord, whom you make periſh by inches for having diſobeyed an order of yours, that would have doomed my ſoul to everlaſting torments, and made me appear in the preſence of Almighty God, our tremendous judge, with hands ſtained in blood. Ah! were you to hear the plaints, ſighs, and groans, I inceſſantly heave, from the dungeon you have condemned me to, I am ſure you would forthwith reſtore me to liberty.

"I earneſtly conjure you, my lord, to do it, in the name of that eternal God, who is to judge you as well as myſelf; take pity on my cruel ſufferings and ſorrows! and if you wiſh to be merciful before you die, give immediate orders for my chains to be broken; for when once in the power of death, you will no longer be able to do me that juſtice I can claim but from you; and you would then proſecute me even after death, which God preſerve you from, if you will vouchſafe to yield to the humble prayer of a man, who has always been a loyal ſubject to his majeſty.

"I am, my lord,
"With veneration, reſpect and ſubmiſſion,
"Your's, &c.
"DUSSAULT."

The moſt particular circumſtance which engages the public attention at the preſent moment is the charge alledged by M. de Mirabeau, in the National Aſſembly, againſt the count de St. Prieſt, miniſter of ſtate, with the anſwer of M. de St. Prieſt, to the charge.

This affair has made a great noiſe in the city for ſome days paſt and the popular cry was of courſe conſiderably to the diſadvantage of the miniſter, who accordingly has thought proper to refute it in the moſt unequivocal terms, before that the accuſation was brought to the proof.

M. de St. Prieſt's letter is addreſſed to the preſident of the committee of the National Aſſembly, to whom the charge was referred for inveſtigation. It is rather too long for an entire tranſlation, but we ſhall give all the material points of it:

To the Preſident of the Committee of Enquiry.

SIR,

I underſtand that the National Aſſembly has received a denunciation from the count de Mirabeau, which is expreſſed in the following terms:

"A miniſter, called the count de St. Prieſt, ſaid on Monday laſt to the phalanx of women who demanded bread of him, when you had but one king, you had bread in plenty; now you have twelve hundred, go and aſk it of them."

I think it my duty, ſir, not to wait for your reſearches, but to declare to you poſitively on my honor, that the fact alledged by M. de Mirabeau, is maliciouſly invented; nor have I furniſhed the ſlightest pretext for the aſſertion. M. de Mirabeau does not ſay he heard me, and I am willing to believe that he has been deceived. I declare on my honor, that I only ſpoke to a few women who entered dans l'æil de Boeuf, (the king having ordered me to go there and hear their complaints, and anſwer to them) I believe there were an hundred witneſſes who heard my diſcourſe, and I doubt much whether one of them will affirm he heard me mention a ſingle word about the National aſſembly.

To the complaints of theſe five or ſix women, for there were no more, I anſwered that the king had done every thing in his power to procure grain for the kingdom and the capital; that grain had been brought from all parts of the world; that in ſhort the care of proviſioning Paris had been for theſe two months paſt under the management of the city, to which the king and his miniſters had united all their endeavours. I do not recollect that the converſation turned upon any other ſubject; beſides is it poſſible to call five or ſix women a phalanx.

Without having the honor of being known to M. de Mirabeau, or having ſpoken to him in my life, I nevertheleſs hoped he would not have given ear to ſo trivial a circumſtance on ſuch light authority; and only told by perſons who a few days ſince wiſhed to excite the people againſt the National Aſſembly: I hope likewiſe my general conduct will place me above ſuch an imputation. I have paſſed many years in the ſervice of my country, and have labored for its welfare and glory. The prince de Poix and the duke de Liancourt were among the perſons who heard me ſpeak, and I offer to prove an alibi to every other converſation with theſe women, than what I have mentioned.

I do not diſpute M. de Mirabeau's talents and eloquence, but I do not believe he is a better citizen than I am,

I have the honor to be, &c.
Count de St. PRIEST.

Paris, October 10th,

It is needleſs for us to add that this anſwer is found perfectly ſatisfactory to every one, but thoſe who are not inclined to believe the truth.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.

General Alton having, by the emperor's order, preſented a golden medal to two of the dragoons who reſtrained the citizens of Tirlemont on the day of the riot there, they were both found the day after with their throats cut. The commander in chief having ordered major Vogles to make enquiries concerning it, and the major having imprudently mentioned that order, his body was ſome days after found in the barracks cut in a thouſand pieces. Strict ſearch is making after the aſſaſſins.

VIENNA, October 6.

His majeſty the emperor has been pleaſed to raiſe the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to the rank of field marſhal, in recompence for the ſignal ſervice he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 22d of September.

Yeſterday evening another courier arrived here from prince de Cobourg, with the important news that he had again attacked and beaten the Grand Vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 tents, with the whole of the Grand Vizir's treaſure and equipage; and that the booty was altogether immenſe. The courier brought a ſuperb tent, and a number of coſtly ſabres and Turkiſh knives with him, which his majeſty ordered to be depoſited in the arſenel. Baron Kieſemayer, who came as courier on this occaſion, alſo brought a pair of Turkiſh colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

LONDON, October 8.

The National Aſſembly of France is a daily expence of 24,000 livres to the nation. Each deputy is allowed 18 livres a day for his expences, which, with the ſalary of ſecretaries, lights and attendants amounts to that ſum. The good of the nation may therefore be ſaid to coſt it 1000 crowns for every hour the aſſembly ſits, computing the ſitting at eight hours a day.

The clergy of France are a great, and have been conſidered as a very powerful body. They conſiſt at preſent, of eighteen archbiſhops, and one hundred and thirteen biſhops, all named and appointed by the king, who has (we mean had) likewiſe the nomination of ſeven hundred and ſeventy abbes, and of the ſuperiors of three hundred and ſeventeen converts of nuns. This, it may be ſuppoſed, gave the crown great influence over the ſubject. This wonderful fabric, however, ſo lately deemed impregnable, is now evidently tottering.

We learn from Madrid, that the king of Spain has ordered a nine day's ſupplication to heaven (neuvaine) over all his dominions, praying that the Almighty would be pleaſed to fruſtrate and confound all thoſe councils which tend to the humiliation of the monarchial power in France.

When the Inquiſition in Spain is demoliſhed, as it certainly muſt in proceſs of time, the hiſtory of that iniquitous priſon will aſtoniſh mankind. The Baſtile has been a paradiſe to that place of torments. The following is the letter which cauſed the firſt alarm in the National Aſſembly.

Gentlemen,

"Laws newly conſtituted can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general maſs; in ſuch great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheleſs, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the ſuccour of the ſtate, by a ſignal act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſhould aſſure it of its neceſſity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the firſt articles of the conſtitution which you have preſented to me, united with the continuation of your labours, will fulfil the expectation of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom, I acquieſce in theſe articles according to your deſire, but on this poſitive condition, from which I never will depart, that the general reſult of your deliberations ſhall leave the entire effect of the executive power in the hands of the monarch.

"A general view of my obſervations ſhall be laid before you; by which you will be made acquainted that, in the preſent order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impoſitions, the free circulation of money and proviſions, nor the individual ſafety of my citizens. I will nevertheleſs fulfil the eſſential duties of royalty; the welfare of my ſubjects, the public tranquility, and the preſervation of good order among ſociety are dependent upon it. It is my wiſh, therefore, that we make it a common cauſe to remove thoſe obſtacles which may obſtruct ſo deſirable and ſalutary an end.

"It remains for me to acquaint you with frankneſs, that if I give my acquieſcence to the various articles of the conſtitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I conſider it praiſe worthy in me not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſhes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumſtances which ſo ſtrongly invite us to reſtore the public tranquility and confidence among the people.

"I do now explain myſelf on your declaration of the rights of man and citizens. It contains very excellent maxims proper to guide your deliberations; but principles which are liable to different applications, and even conſtructions, cannot be juſtly appreciated; nor is it neceſſary they ſhould be until the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by thoſe laws to which they are to ſerve as a baſis.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Many perſons who have travelled in France, and have never obſerved any other than white cockades worn by the military, are at a loſs to know the reaſon why, on a recent occaſion, the ſoldiers aſſumed black cockades to teſtify their returning loyalty. The reaſon is, black cockades are properly the cockades of the king; as ſuch they were often worn, as old officers will remember, in the time of marſhal Saxe.

Although neither the Madrid Gazette, nor any other periodical prints appearing in Spain, take the leaſt notice of the revolution in France, nor its conſequences; nevertheleſs, there are ſome very intereſting pamphlets in circulation, tranſlated into Spaniſh, concerning theſe great events, and which are read with avidity and enthuſiaſm in that country.

The wretchedneſs and poverty of the French peaſantry had been heretofore remarked by almoſt every traveller who gives a deſcription of France. And the principal cauſes aſſigned were, the oppreſſive taxes, which fell principally upon the poorer orders, with the contribution paid to a numerous clergy. Now the nobility muſt contribute an equal quota in proportion to their land, with the commons, which will, in time, reduce the taxes on the latter, and a new modus being ſtruck out for tithes, the farmer will be exonerated from a great part of his burdens, and a ſubſtantial yeomanry ſpring up, almoſt as yet unknown in that country. Thus it will not only be a revolution, from whence freedom will diſplay its banners through the land, but there will be a change in the manners of the people, and competence and ſmiling plenty ſucceed poverty, hardſhip, and we may ſay ineffectual labor and toil.

DUBLIN, September 10.

We have ſtrong aſſurances that a very conſiderable number of Catholic diſſenting farmers and peaſantry of Ireland have it in contemplation to try the experiment of a French hemiſphere as ſoon as the preſent troubles ſhall in that country ſubſide and the national aſſembly are enabled to complete the grand fabric of a free conſtitution.

The oppreſſions which thoſe ſects of people have undergone, not only from the rack of abſentee landlords, and middle men, but the oppreſſive burthens of clerical tithes, and the neceſſity of ſupporting two ſets of clergy, point out to the legiſlature the only ſyſtem of arrangement that can render this country tolerable to two thirds of its inhabitants, when any other ſoil is to be found; when the true value of population and induſtry are eſtimated by a juſt ſcale of liberty and comfort, exempt wholly from vaſſalage and oppreſſion.

Men begin now to think for themſelves, and to ſeparate their temporal and ſpiritual connections. The whole property, principal and profit, of every Proteſtant huſbandman in this country goes once in every ten years to his clergy; and by the ſame rule, the property of every Diſſenter & Catholic, is transferred to the church once in five years. This and

never do; it is a prohibotory tax on industry, which heaven knows, requires ſtimulants inſtead of diſcouragements in this country. The French national aſſembly have aboliſhed tythes; they have done wiſely. The French clergy ſaw the people were in a humour to get rid of the grievance, and not diſpoſed to be cajoled: they therefore made a virtue of neceſſity, and quietly reſigned their pretenſions.

This is an admiſſible precedent, and we truſt will have its operation in this country, without an effort of popular violence.

American News.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

It is a circumſtance worthy of remark, and at the ſame time reflects honor on Great Britain, that in that kingdom the artiſts patronized by his majeſty, are chiefly Americans. Weſt is hiſtorical painter to and a favorite of his majeſty. Copley alſo ſtands high in the royal favor; and we lately have ſeen that our young townſman, Brown, has been appointed painter to his royal highneſs the duke of Clarence.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

According to an accurate calculation the intereſt of the domeſtic debt of the United States amounted on the 31ſt of December 1787, to

	Dollars,	90ths	8ths.
	8,123,124	55	7
Two years intereſt will be due the 31ſt Dec. 1789.	3,396,521	43	7
The total due on the 1ſt Jan. 179[illegible] will be	11,519,646	9	6

When it is conſidered how inadequate the funds of the continent were under the old confederation, for the diſcharge of the intereſt. How inefficient the powers to bring thoſe funds, inſufficient as they were, into the continental treaſury. When the accumulation of this intereſt, and the conſequent perplexities are taken into view, the diſſolution of the union, the loſs of reputation, and public confidence, that muſt inevitably have enſued, had we been ſo judically blind, as to have perſevered in our bewildered ſyſtem any longer, we never can ſufficiently adore the wiſdom and mercy of Heaven, that arreſted us in our career to ruin, and directed our footſteps to the paths of government, peace and honor. In this view of the ſubject, it is extremely difficult to account, upon the principles of honeſty and common ſenſe, for any remaining traces of oppoſition to the new government. It is no breach of charity to ſuppoſe that a virulent ſpirit of oppoſition diſcovered at this late period, indicates a mind, that would convulſe the univerſe to carry a favorite point. Some ſuch characters are now and then found floating, like bubbles, on the dead lake of anarchy; but the lake itſelf is in a fair way of being dried up, when, deprived of their element, envy, chagrin and diſappointment will be no more.

Of all the ſubjects that come under the public cognizance in a free ſtate, there is none that excites greater uneaſineſs, jealouſy, and debate than that of finance; and yet there is none attended with a greater difficulty in its management, and on which greater candor, patience and good humour ought to be exerciſed.

The United States will undoubtedly riſe to higher degrees of eminence in the ſcale of empire, than any of the nations that have gone before them; the moſt curſory view of the ſubject furniſhes ample ground for ſuch a belief. What were all the nations of the earth in point of legiſlative knowledge, compared to the people of this confederated republic? Hiſtory furniſhes nothing, that ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe that the doctrine of equal and juſt repreſentation was ever known among them; a ſafeguard to freedom that can never fail ſo long as we juſtly prize it. How very few are the names of perſons who were eminent for knowledge and virtue, that hiſtory has handed down to us. The preſent century has produced more men of ſuperior abilities in the iſland of Britain, than flouriſhed in the Roman empire for two thouſand years. And America has infinitely the advantage of the moſt refined, and enlightened of any of the ancient republics; whether the compariſon is made with reſpect to the foundations of the governments, or the habits, genius and information of the people. Rome was founded by freebooters, and the leading principle of the policy of that people in all the periods of their exiſtence was conqueſt. This was reduced to habit; her patricians found their account in encouraging the propenſity; her victories were the victories of ſavages, and the conquerors of the world, were finally ſubdued by their acquiſitions for in proportion to their abilities, the Roman people, and every other nation ſince time began, were luxurious.

To what purpoſe then is the example of the ancients held up to the people of the United States? They have more effectual barriers againſt luxury, in their local ſituation, in the principles of their government, in their ſuperior light, and eſpecially in the means of perpetuating knowledge, and the principles of humanity, their ſchools and univerſities, than the world hath ever been favored with in any former period.

Pittſburgh, January 2,

The preſent war between the Ruſſians, Auſtrians and Turks, exhibits a moſt degrading picture of human nature; how humiliating the conſideration, that to gratify the ſpleen, caprice and ambition of a few individuals, whom a fortuitous concurrence of events have placed in a particular ſituation, that whole regions ſhould be depopulated; that human creatures ſhould be claſſed together, clothed in a particular manner, wearing the livery of death, and marched through extenſive regions; leave their wives, children, and habitations, all the delights of domeſtic enjoyment, to be ſlaughtered for the acquiſition of an object in which they are not intereſted. Can it be poſſible that ſo great a proportion of our fellow men will much longer ſubmit to ſuch vaſſalage? Oppreſſion over the bodies and eſtates of men in a time of peace, may well rouſe the ſufferers to reſiſtance; but the cruel depredations committed by the tyrants of the earth upon the rights, the freedom, the tranquility, the proſperity, and ſecurity, not only of their enemies, but their ſubjects in a time of war, fill up the meaſure of human miſery and degradation.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE TABLET.

"It may be queſtioned, whether it is a greater "point of wiſdom to diſcover knowledge, than to "hide ignorance."

ONE of the moſt reſpectable men of my acquaintance is a perſon who ſpeaks very little. People in general believe him to be ſenſible, though no ſmart thing he ever ſaid can be quoted; nor can any other reaſon be given, why he is reputed a man of ſenſe, but becauſe he never betrays any weakneſs in converſation. There is however a ſtill better reaſon, why he is on ſuch good terms with mankind: He not only has prudence to conceal his own defects; but he has not penetration to diſcern thoſe of other people. This want of diſcerement is called candour and politeneſs; while his ignorance is ſo covered, as to acquire the dignified appellations of reflection and gravity. When he is ſilent he is ſuppoſed to be in deep contemplation; and when he ſpeaks, though he diſcovers neither ſpirit or ſentiment, he is ſtill thought to ſhew wonderful ſagacity. His remarks are not of importance enough to meet with oppoſition, and they are delivered with ſo much formality as to lull all ſuſpicion of their being dull or unintereſting.

The ſecret of hiding one's ignorance is a very uſeful acquiſition. It ſpares the trouble of acquiring knowledge, and eſcapes the diſadvantages that reſult from ſuch a deficiency. Indeed a man who has learned to put on a ſolemn air of myſtery, when a ſubject is diſcuſſed which he does not underſtand, will often be appealed to in ſettling any points in diſpute that riſe out of the diſcuſſion. He has only to evade giving any anſwer at all, and his wiſdom will be applauded. It is certain he gives no ſpecimen of folly, which can ſeldom be ſaid of a man who is prone to much converſation. Too much ſtreſs is apt to be laid on a ceremonious kind of reſerve. Men of this ſtamp paſs themſelves off for much more than they are worth. When they are employed in public life their meaſures are ſlow and inefficacious, and none of their plans are attended with vigor and utility. And yet it is almoſt impoſſible to diſlodge them from any reſpectable poſt they have once taken. They excite no active envy, and a man of a noble, generous ſpirit is aſhamed to be found as their competitor. As they do no poſitive harm, they meet with no ill will; and it is rather difficult to prove that a man who does and ſays nothing, is deſtitute of capacity. I will conclude this ſhort eſſay with the reply of a philoſopher, who was once aſked what he thought of a perſon who had been ſitting a conſiderable time in the company without ſpeaking a word. "If," ſaid the philoſopher, "he is a fool, he acts the part of a wiſe man; and if he is a wiſe man, he acts the part of a fool."

The Members of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society are requeſted to attend their Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening next, at ſix o'clock, at Col. A. Tannehill's. January 2, 1790.

PROGRESS OF LIFE,

OR THE PRODIGAL SON.

WITH anxious care, nurs'd in our tender years;
Till life's full bloom a parent's love appears;
But, when to manly vigor we attain,
The bonds are loos'd, and we aſſume the reign;
Impatient of controul, our ſouls on fire,
Mount on the wings of hope, and ſtrong deſire:
Ten thouſand pleaſures tempt our minds to roam,
Till truth and virtue guide us wanderers home.

The Prodigal in ſacred ſtory known,
Is but the picture of each giddy ſon;
In foreign climes, his patrimony ſpends,
Till want in ev'ry diſmal form attends;
Dear bought experience taught him to be wiſe;
The huſks of vice and folly to deſpiſe.
Shame and contrition in his boſom burn,
And joy and feaſting hail'd his bleſt return!
Paternal love pervades the manſion round---
My ſon was dead, was loſt--he lives! is found!

THE Truſtees recommend to the Congregation of Pittſburgh, to meet on Wedneſday the 13th of January, at the Meeting Houſe, for the purpoſe of giving a Call to a Miniſter to ſaid Congregation.

All thoſe who have been Members thereof, and others who ſhall actually become Members by Subſcription, ſhall be eligible to vote.

DAVID DUNCAN, Preſident.

Pittſburgh, 29th December, 1789.

John and David Acheſon,

At their Store in Waſhington Town, and

ABEL HENNAN, & Company,
Muddy Creek.

ARE juſt opening a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell low for caſh, whiſkey, flour, tallow, beeſwax, butter, furs, bear and deer ſkins, and will receive wheat and rye delivered at Col. James Perry's, Monongahela, John Baldwin's, and Adam Wickerham's, on Mingo and Peter's creek, Thomas Parkinſon's and Sheſbazer Bentley's, Pidgeon creek, Andrew Wilſes and Demas Lindley's, Ten Mile, James Carmichael's, Muddy creek, Robert Moore's and Abſalom Wells's Buffaloe, Col. John Canon's, John White's, Nicholas Peeſes, Bodwick Smith's, and Cowe's new mill on Chartier's creek: Receipts from any of the above mills, will be accepted of for goods, the ſame as caſh, and will be taken for old debts if delivered before the firſt of February next. All thoſe indebted to ſaid company by bond, note or book account, that will not pay off their reſpective balances before that date, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney without reſpect of perſons.

All thoſe indebted to the ſtore kept by Arthur Gardner, at Mr. John Baldwin's, Mingoe creek, and Mr. William Nealer's, Monongahela, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN ACHESON & Co.
Waſhington Town, Dec. 10, 1789.

THIS day by mutual conſent the co-partnerſhip of Acheſon, M'Kinly & Co, diſſolved: They requeſt all thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid company to furniſh their accounts that they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid company by bond, note or book account, to diſcharge their reſpective balances to the ſubſcribers, before the firſt of next February, as all out ſtanding debts after that period will be ſued for without reſpect of perſons. The great lenity they have already ſhewn, will convince every perſon of candour how diſagreeable ſuch proceedings will be to them.

JOHN ACHESON,
WILLIAM M'KINLY.

Weſt Liberty, Sept. 26, 1789.

The ſubſcriber at his ſtore in Weſt Liberty and mouth of Short creek, is juſt opening a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he will ſell low for caſh, Beef cattle, pork, whiſkey, flour, wheat, rye, corn, furs, deer and bear ſkins, &c. Kentucky Boats may be ſupplied with proviſions on low terms at the mouth of Short Creek, Ohio.

WILLIAM M'KINLY.

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THE neceſſity of ſettling and cloſing the accounts of the late partnerſhip of Scull & Boyd, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary that thoſe indebted, ſhould make payment either to John Scull or the ſubſcriber, on or before the 14th day of January next. The adminiſtratrix flatters herſelf a ſtrict compliance will be paid to this notification, as ſhe will be under the neceſſity of putting all the debts unpaid at time into proper hands for recovery.

ANN WILSON, Adminiſtratrix,

Pittſburgh, December 4, 1788.

N. B. Country produce will be received in payment if delivered before the above ſpecified time.

Whereas George Juſtus, deceaſed, did give three notes to a certain Robert Forlow, dated in December 1784, payable in three different gales, the times of payment I cannot recollect. The ſaid Forlow, by the beſt information I can get, lives in Kentucky, in conſideration for a certain tract of land lying on the waters of Racoon, near Mr. Samuel Wilſon's mill: and whereas the ſaid Forlow, has not given a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as it is out of my power to pay them until compelled by law.

ISAAC JUSTUS, Adminiſtrator.

October 30, 1789,

Greensburgh, October 23, 1789.

TO all adminiſtrators that may have entered bail in the county of Weſtmoreland, and have not exhibited their accounts agreeable to law; Notice is hereby given, that except they be and appear before the regiſter in Greensburgh, on or before the firſt week in December next, provided with proper vouchers in order for ſettlement, that their reſpective bail bonds will be put in ſuit for the ſecurity of the legatees and others concerned.

Notice is likewiſe given to all legatees, deviſees and others that may have any intereſt in any laſt will and teſtament left in the regiſter's office in the time of James Kinkead, late recorded for ſaid county, that they are not committed to record.

WILLIAM MAGHE.

TO BE SOLD

By private contract, on reaſonable terms, and the time of payment made eaſy to the purchaſer, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 394, ſituate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittſburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the ſame.

A young unblemiſhed Virginia bred Horſe, excellent for the ſaddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her ſide, got by old Dove.

...other Colt rising three years old, got by old ..., ſame dam.

...d alſo one Cow and one Steer.

...r a ſight of the articles, and particulars reſpecting ſale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at ...dian Queen in Pittſburgh.

...B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Watſon are ...ted to pay their accounts immediately, as they ...put into the hands of a magiſtrate without fur... notice.

...e 24, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY laſt night from the ſubſcribers living in Franklin county, two Servants, viz. Peter Smith, aRuſſee, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black, ſtrait hair, had on a lead coloured coat and jacket, fuſtian breeches, new ſhoes, old wool hat; and Michael Dwyer, lately from the weſt of Ireland, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtrong made, red, ſhort curly hair, had on a light blue coat, ſpotted jacket, & jeanet breeches old hat; he took with him ſome cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward for both, or Eight Dollars for either.

JAMES FOE.
JOSHUA STEVENSON.

October 20, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has given four bonds one of which is for forty pounds, and the other three for twenty pounds each, to a certain Daniel M'Clintock, living in Conecocheague, in conſideration for a tract of land lying on Buffaloe lick run on Sawickly; and whereas the ſaid M'Clintock has not, nor cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, this is to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until I get an indiſputable title for the above mentioned tract of land.

PETER WALTZ.

October 16, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Eſq; on Peter's creek, Waſhington county, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh, and fifteen from Waſhington, and half a mile from the river Monongahela adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Deal, James Chambers and John Welſh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aſlan, and James Sanderſon, each having the following quantity of cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres, with a ſaid houſe, ſtill, and compleat ſet of veſſels for two ſtills; Andrew M'Aſlan, twenty acres, and James Sanderſon, twenty acres; the yearly rents at preſent amounts to between ſeventy and eighty pounds Pennſylvania currency. The ſaid land is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickerham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickerham, ſenior's mill, and not above four miles from Welſh and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be ſold, and for further particulars enquire of John M'Donald, in Pittſburgh; Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; in Waſhington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Alſo, to be ſold or rented, the ſtone coal and lime works, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat ſet of tools to carry on ſaid buſineſs, and a large keel boat. Enquire as above October 15, 1789.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcribe reſpectfully informs the public that he has removed his ſhop to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market ſtreet, where he carries on the White Smith buſineſs in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, and hinges of all ſorts, pipe and ſquaw tomahawks, ſcalping knives boxes and pins for vizes, grates poliſhed and unpoliſhed, andirons, ſhovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing diſhes, bread toaſters, ladles, ſkimmers, fleſh forks, and ſcewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates ſaddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds ſwords, razors, ſciſſors, and pen knives, cleans & poliſhes guns and piſtols, makes bed ſcrews, and branding irons of all ſizes and does ſeveral other pieces of buſineſs in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He alſo carries on the Black Smith, in the ſhop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnerſhip with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horſe ſhoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they alſo make horſe, cow, and ſheep bells.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforeſaid buſineſs; alſo, a quantity of old braſs, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the Engliſh Language in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, has accepted of the ſame Office in the Waſhington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five ſhillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to inſtruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive ſuch other Students as may be offered for Inſtruction in the Languages or the Mathematicks. The ſituation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous ſettlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to ſuch as deſire inſtruction for themſelves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houſes at about thirty dollars for the year, and the eſtabliſhed reputation of the Maſters, gives the moſt favorable proſpects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Friday, Sept. 11, 1789.

ON motion, Reſolved, That John Moore, William Jack, and Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſquires, be, and they are hereby authorited to inveſtigate the charges of divers inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, againſt Michael Huffnagle, Eſq; prothonotary of that county, and to report to Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.

To John Moore, William Jack, & Ephraim Douglaſs, Eſqrs. gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the charges againſt M. Huffnagle, Eſquire.

THE adminiſtrator of George Juſtus, deceaſed, being deſirous to ſettle the eſtate, and make the earlieſt arrangements for the payment of any debts that may be due thereby, requeſts all perſons who may have any accounts againſt the ſame to bring them in for ſettlement properly authenticated, on the twenty ſixth of January next, to Mr Jacob Baufmans oppoſite the town of Pittſburgh, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to ſettle their accounts and make payment of the balances due on or before the firſt of December next, otherwiſe the accounts will be put in proper hands for recovery

ISAAC JUSTUS, adminiſtrator.

October 27, 1789.

... JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Cowſky's Ferry, where Subſcriptions ... Work done with Care and Expedi...

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Pittſburgh, January 9,

Extract of a letter from a member of the ſtate convention, to his friend in this town, dated Philadelphia, December 23, 1789.

"Since my laſt the convention appointed by ballot, a committee conſiſting of nine members, to whom they referred a number of reſolutions containing ſeveral of the great principles of the government, together with the bill of rights. The committee, after ſitting above ten days, have reported a frame of government and declaration of rights. The choice of the committee was of great importance, and it happened that the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna had more than their ſhare in it; three of the nine were from Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties. As this report will be forwarded by another hand, I will ſay little about it, except, that it will probably undergo ſeveral alterations, and receive ſome additions. I will be of more importance to inform you from time to time of the progreſs of the convention in diſcuſſing the report of the committee of nine.

Yeſterday the convention met, and the chairman of the committee having preſented the declaration of rights, the frame of government having been previouſly received, the whole report was taken up for a ſecond reading, which having been gone thro' the convention reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, in order to take up the report by paragraphs; on the firſt paragraph, viz. That the legiſlative power ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, there was only four diſſenting members, one of whom offered ſeveral arguments in favor of a ſingle legiſlature: two other members declared their opinions to be decidedly in favor of a ſingle legiſlature, but from the circumſtances of the times, and a love of peace, and in order that the government might go into operation with the greater energy and unanimity, they agreed to vote in favor of the preſent reſolution. Another member, part of whoſe argument I ſhall relate, juſtified the firſt convention of Pennſylvania in erecting only a ſingle legiſlature, by alledging, that the people having been formerly accuſtomed thereto, and their old aſſemblies having poſſeſſed the confidence of the people in a very high degree, a change at that critical juncture might have produced diſagreeable conſequences: that a ſingle legiſlature was beſt adapted to a time of war, being leſs ſubject to delays and more capable of exertion; that under it Pennſylvania had done more to accompliſh the revolution, and had paid more debt, than perhaps any other ſtate in the union; but notwithſtanding thoſe things, ſo ſucceſsful had thoſe who ſecretly undermined, or openly oppoſed the exiſting conſtitution been, that it is now certainly rendered unfit for the great purpoſes of government; it is like a clock run down, and whoſe ſprings is ſo enfeebled, that it cannot be wound up again without repairs. The firſt convention had erected checks deſigned to ſecure the purity of, and ſafety under, a ſingle legiſlature, ſuch as a quorum of two thirds met being neceſſary to enact laws, and publiſhing bills for conſideration from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, the ſeptenial review by a council of cenſors, and finally, the moſt ſolemn official oaths. Had theſe checks been attended to, a ſingle legiſlature might have long anſwered the purpoſes of government, but all theſe guards having been broken through, the conſtitution has for ſome time been of hardly any other uſe than to be a reputable foundation for an argument in oppoſition to prevailing abuſes, and is now rendered almoſt uſeleſs, therefore the queſtion is not whether we ſhould continue the conſtitution as it is; repairs muſt be made, but what ſhall thoſe repairs be? Shall we continue and inſtitute new guards to ſecure legiſlation in a ſingle legiſlature? I confeſs I know of none better, of none equal to thoſe we have tried, and already broken over. The legiſlative authority veſted in more branches than one, exiſts in full vigor in Britain, from whence we draw, perhaps, too many of our ideas of government; but reaſons operate with them that hath no place with us: in Britain a feudal ariſtocracy did really exiſt; in Britain the nobles were poſſeſſed of vaſt property and overſhadowing dignity, and this not merely for life, but in hereditary right, and they had already poſſeſſed this peculiar advantage for ages before the Britiſh government had fixed its political balances and checks with preciſion: on this account it became neceſſary for Britain to put their nobles into a houſe by themſelves; to aſſign them a particular ſtation, and in that ſtation to confine their legiſlative power; this became neceſſary, in order to prevent the dangerous influence of the nobles in the ſame houſe with the commons, where not a particular check or balance, but the whole legiſlative authority would be in their power; but this is not the caſe with us, we have no hereditary nobles to be afraid of, to provide for, or to guard againſt, yet I believe, that a ſecond branch, elected by the people for a longer time than the other branch may be of conſiderable advantage: we have not ſeparate intereſts, nor we will not create them, tho' we grant, that without this, the check will not be compleat, yet it doth not follow from thence, that a diviſion of the legiſlature will now be advantageous; the great evil of a ſingle branch is, that being ſubject to a prevailing guſt of paſſion or prejudice, or which is worſe, and which Pennſylvania hath ſeverely felt, great exertions may be made at particular annual elections to procure a majority of a ſingle branch attached to a particular intereſt, and may irrecoverably ruin the government under which they hold their authority; witneſs the preſent ſituation of our affairs; a ſecond branch elected for a greater number of years, will rarely be pervaded with the ſame paſſions; cannot be at once (the firſt time excepted) elected under a particular intereſt, and being fewer in number, will be more reſponſible, beſides, that diſpoſition in men, by which they do not wiſh to be mere ſervile copyers, but to teſtify their importance by producing ſomething of their own, will diſpoſe them to examine the conduct of the other branch with a critical exactneſs, and to render their uſefulneſs conſpicuous, by checking the career of the other branch. That it may produce inconvenient and dangerous delay is readily admitted, but our affairs are brought to a criſis; we muſt do ſomething. Thoſe who are ſtill in favor of a ſingle legiſlature, offer no new guards, and I can offer none: our ſiſter ſtates have a divided legiſlature and they have made their blunders, but their governments exiſt in vigor; ours doth ſcarcely exiſt as a government at all. I do not expect all thoſe advantages from a divided legiſlature that many do, yet I expect ſome real and permanent advantages, and I believe it abſolulutely neceſſary at this time for Pennſylvania, therefore ſhall vote for it. But after all, no government will be good unleſs a good habit of adminiſtration is adopted: with the experience we have, we will be much to blame if we do not make the beſt government that now exiſts in any nation; it will be the fault of poſterity if they do not adminiſter it to advantage."

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, Monday, December 21, 1789.

The committee appointed December 11, to take into conſideration the conſtitution of this commonwealth, &c. and report a draught of a propoſed conſtitution, made report in part.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOS. REDMAN, Secretary.

WE, the People of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

Section II. THE legiſlative power of this commonwealth ſhall be veſted in a general aſſembly, which ſhall conſiſt of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives.

II. The repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county in the ſtate reſpectively, on the Tueſday in October.

III. No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative, who ſhall not, at the time of his election, have been, the three years next preceding, an inhabitant of the ſtate and one year next preceding an inhabitant of the city or county in which he ſhall be choſen.

IV. The repreſentatives from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, ſhall be in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants; provided that the number of repreſentatives ſhall never be fewer than ſixty, nor more than one hundred: but each county ſhall have, at leaſt, one repreſentative. An enumeration of the taxable inhabitants ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the general aſſembly, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. Until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, ſhall be reſpectively entitled to chooſe the ſame number of repreſentatives as is now preſcribed by law.

V. The ſenate ſhall conſiſt of not fewer than ſixteen, nor more than thirty two members, choſen in diſtricts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each diſtrict.

VI. The city of Philadelphia and the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, ſhall be formed into diſtricts, containing each, as nearly as may be, ſuch a number of taxable inhabitants as ſhall be entitled to elect one ſenator; but where that cannot be done, then ſuch a number of adjoining counties ſhall be formed into one diſtrict as ſhall be entitled to elect not more than three ſenators.

VII. The citizens of the city of Philadelphia and of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, qualified to elect repreſentatives, when aſſembled for that purpoſe, ſhall, if occaſion require, at the ſame time, at the places, and in the ſame manner, for every repreſentative, elect two perſons reſident within their city or county reſpectively, as electors of the ſenator or ſenators of their diſtrict.

VIII. Within days after their election, the electors of each diſtrict ſhall meet together at ſome convenient place within the diſtrict, and elect the ſenator or ſenators for their diſtrict.

IX. The ſenators ſhall be choſen for four years. But immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided, as equally as may be, into four claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year; of the ſecond claſs, at the expiration of the ſecond year; of the third claſs, at the expiration of the third year; and of the fourth claſs, at the expiration of the fourth year: So that one fourth may be choſen every year.

X. No perſon ſhall be elected a ſenator who ſhall not have reſided four years next before his election in the ſtate, the laſt year whereof ſhall have been in the diſtrict, for which he is choſen. No man ſhall be a ſenator, who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years. And no elector ſhall be choſen a ſenator.

XI. No perſon ſhall be choſen an elector, who ſhall not have reſided in the diſtrict three years next before his election. And no perſon ſhall be choſen an elector, who is a member of the legiſlature, or who holds any office in the appointment of the executive department.

XII. Until the enumeration before mentioned ſhall be made, the number of ſenators ſhall be ſixteen.

XIII. The general aſſembly ſhall meet once in every year; and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the Tueſday of November.

XIV. Each houſe ſhall chooſe its ſpeaker and other officers; and the ſenate ſhall alſo chooſe a ſpeaker pro tempore, when the ſpeaker ſhall exerciſe the office of governor.

XV. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each houſe ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day; and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner and under ſuch penalties, as the houſe may provide.

XVI. Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member: And ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for [illegible] legiſlature.

XVII. Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh them, excepting ſuch parts as may, in their judgment, require ſecrecy: And the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe, on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of any member, be entered on the journal.

XVIII. The doors of each houſe ſhall be open, unleſs when the buſineſs ſhall be ſuch as, in their judgment, ought to be kept ſecret.

XIX. Neither houſe ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

XX. The ſenators and repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the treaſury of the commonwealth. They ſhall, in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt, during their attendance at the ſeſſion of the reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

XXI. No ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of this commonwealth, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments of which ſhall have been increaſed during ſuch time. And no perſon holding any office, except in the militia, under this commonwealth or the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

XXII. When vacancies happen in either houſe, the ſpeaker of that houſe ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

XXIII. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of repreſentatives; but the ſenate may propoſe or concur with amendments, as in other bills.

XXIV. No money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law.

XXV. Every bill, which ſhall have paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives and the ſenate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the governor. If he approve, he ſhall ſign it, but if he ſhall not